UNIVERSITY TEKNOLOGY MARA

A STUDY ON THE CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLISTION WASTE MANAGEMENT AT SITE KLANG VALLEY

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ABSTRACT

Construction industry is continuing to be one of the principle drivers of development in Malaysia. Malaysian construction sector plays an importance role in increasing income for the country and providing job opportunities. Numerous activities in construction and demolition (C&D) projects are generally considered as complex and distant that may affect surrounding environment and public health. Construction, remodelling, repairing, refurbishing or demotion works of buildings and other infrastructures such as roads generate huge amounts of hazardous and non-hazardous materials. In the present work, an attempt has been made to highlight a number of issues in C&D waste management in the Klang valley of Malaysia and which then discusses the current traditions of managing those materials in Malaysian perspectives. The paper concludes with a number of recommendations that can help to improve C&D waste management in Malaysia national perspectives. The lack of efficient and proper waste management technologies has caused the increasing of construction cost and waste of resources. Therefore, the aim of this research paper is to investigate and conclude out a proper construction and demolition waste management in Malaysia. A literature review from related books, conferences papers and journal articles was carried out. Questionnaire approach has been adapted to achieve out the research aim and objectives.

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CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The Malaysia construction industry generates a large quantity of construction and demolition waste nowadays. It is important to study and identifying the ways to provide a practical guidance for the professional in the building industry about waste management in construction site.

Construction and demolish waste was generally defined as a mixture of inert and non-inert materials arising from construction, excavation, renovation, refurbishment, demolition, roadwork and other construction-related activities. Inert materials can be comprised of whether soft inert materials such as soil, earth and slurry or hard inert materials of rocks and broken concrete.

Non-inert materials has also included wastes of metals, timber, plastics and packaging. The negative environmental affects of C&D debris started by dumping them into forests, streams, ravines and empty land that has resulted and caused erosion; contaminates wells, water tables and surface waters. They also attracted pests and had a potential to create fire.

In other meaning of construction and demolition waste is defined as a mixture of surplus materials arising from any excavation, civil or building construction, site clearance, demolition activities, road works and building renovation. The disposal of construction and demolition waste at landfills has caused major environmental concerns. Government sources indicate that there is an acute shortage of landfill space in Malaysia and the continuation of disposal of construction and demolition waste at landfills would risk to the strategic use of landfills for the disposal of the more demanding waste types such as domestic refuse and hazardous waste.